

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 883.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccauin.
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlesq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's Lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.
Fayette, May 27, 1803. tf

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB.
WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington, for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandize. tf

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON

HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, } Superfine Cloths,
Brown, }
Blue, }
Mixed, }
White, } Cassimere.
Blue, }
Drab, }

Counterpanes,
Furniture Dimity,
Fancy cord,
Extra Silk Gloves,
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,
Corking do.

Apron Check,
Girth Webb,
Beaver Gloves,
Felt Paper,
Silk Binding,

Fringe,
Cotton Socks and Stockings,
Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk,
Coat Moles,

Nuns' Thread,
Clouts and Tacks,
Filk Hooks,
Thimbles,

Awl Blades,
Handsaw Files,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Smelling Bottles,

Knitting Pins,
Gun Flints,
Tumblers,

Salt Cellars,
Large White Plates,
Blue and Green do.

Cups and Saucers,
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,
Wine Glasses,

Card of elegant Pen Knives,
Ladies' Elastic Garters,
Satin Shoes,

An elegant assortment of Neck-
lace,

A few set of Cast Weights.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD,

GLASS,

QUEEN'S & CHINA

IRON MONGERY,

CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

A large quantity of SALT

PETRE wanted, enquire as above.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public,

that he continues to carry on the

BLUE DYING, on Main Cross

Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's

and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye

Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a

warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at

4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per

pound, which he will warrant to be

equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book

BINDER, who has been regularly

bred to the business in Philadelphia,

any orders for RECORD, AC-

COUNT, or any other BLANK

BOOKS, will be thankfully received

and punctually executed. I have

on hand, and shall constantly keep, a

supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old

Books re-bound in the neatest and

best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.

Gazette Office,
Lexington.

Garrard, fl.

TAKEN up by John Bruce esq.

of said county, an Iron Gray Mare,

four feet four inches high, one glass

on the near side, a saddle spot on

the back bone near the hind part

of the saddle, no brand perceivable;

appraised to 15 dollars—May 14th,

1803.

EDMD. TERRIL.

A copy, Telle
BENJ. LETCHER, C. G. C.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term, 1803.

John Todd, Complainant,

Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered

his appearance herein agreeably

to the act of assembly, and rules of

this court, and it appearing to the

satisfaction of the court that he is

not an inhabitant of this common-

wealth, on motion of complain-

ant by his counsel, it is ordered that

the said defendant do appear here on

the 3d day of the next November term

and answer the complainant's bill,

that a copy of this order be inserted

in some one of the Gazettes of this

State for eight weeks successively, an-

other copy posted at the door of the

court-house, and at the front door

of the Presbyterian meeting-house in

Paris, some Sunday immediately

after divine service.

A copy,

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.

June Term, 1803.

Thomas Bodley, complainant,

Against

Samuel Byers, and the children of John

Byers, heirs and legatees of Joseph By-

ers, dec. and John Parker and Robert

Todd, executors, Elizabeth Parker, wi-

dow, Mary Parker, James Parker, Eli-

za Parker, Robert Parker, John Todd

Parker, and Andrew William Porter

Parker, heirs and legatees of Robert

Parker, dec. (all of said heirs being in

farms under the age of 21 years, by

Archd. McIlvaine sen. their guardian)

and John Maxwell, John McDowell,

Robert Megowan, Henry Marshall and

Robert Patterson, trustees for the Lex-

ington Presbyterian Congregation.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Byers and the chil-

dren of John Byers having failed to enter

their appearance herein agreeably to law & the rules

of this court, and it appearing to our satisfac-

tion that they are not inhabitants of this com-

monwealth, on motion of the complain-

ant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said

defendants do appear here on the third day

of our next September term, and answer the

complainant's bill, that a copy of this order

be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or He-

rald according to law, another posted at the

door of the court house for Fayette county,

and that a copy of this order be published on

some Sunday immediately after divine service,

at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house

in Lexington.

A Copy, Telle

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

The Matchless History of

JOSEPH & HIS BROTHEREN,

for sale at this office.

Price 9d.

NICHOLAS

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFAC- TURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his cus-

tomers for their past favors, and

hopes by his attention to business to

merit them in future. He begs leave

to inform the public in general that

he continues to carry on the above

business next door to Mr. Boggs's,

opposite Capt. Marshall's tavern,

Main street. He has just received

from Philadelphia, a quantity of first

qualified imported Boot Legs and

English Ben Soals. Any gentleman

may be furnished with Boots or

Shoes, done in the neatest and best

manner, and on the shortest notice,

by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

Knox County, July Term, 1803.

John Reddick, Complainant,

Against

Robert Campbell, surviving

partner of the late firm of Hicks

& Campbell, and the heirs and

representatives of James Hicks

deceased, late partner in the firm

of Hicks & Campbell, and John

Ballinger.

In Chancery.

The defendants Robert Campbell,

and the heirs and representatives of James

Hicks deceased, not having entered their

appearance herein according to law, and it ap-

pearing to the satisfaction of the court that

they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth

of Kentucky—on motion of the complain-

ant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the

said defendants do appear here on the first day

of our next October term of our said court,

and answer the complainant's bill—that a co-

py of this order be published forthwith in the

Kentucky Gazette for two months successively,

posted up at the front door of the court

house of this county, and published some Sun-

day immediately after Divine service at the

Presbyterian meeting house near Stanford.

[A copy] Attest

Richard Ballinger, G. R. C. Q. S. P. T.

LEWIS SANDERS & CO.

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of elegant and fashionable

FANCY GOODS.

A general assortment of

Hardware, Iron-mongery, &c. China Tea letts complete, and other China wares. Glass and Queens Ware. A good assortment of Groceries, Madeira and Sherry Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Acid, best Spanish Indigo and other dye stuffs. Shad, Mackarel, and Herrings. Wool and Cotton Cards. White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting and Chalk, Prussian Blue, Patent Yellow.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of Land, a good Fulling Mill, with all its utensils on Howard's creek, Clarke county. Also, a first rate Seat for a Merchant

Mill, with the Dam and Race and a place for the Mill all ready, and plenty of Stone on the spot for building. A good Dwelling House, and Still House, and other improvements.

Excellent Springs that never fail. There is 21 feet fall can be had, and plenty of water in the season for a pair of stones. It is within two miles of Boonsborough, and the same of Combs's ware-house, and good waggon roads to each. Some

indulgence can be given the purchaser, and part property taken. A general warranty deed will be given, and further particulars made known by the subscriber, living on the place.

WM. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Fulling Business will still be carried on as usual. *6tf

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near the mouth of Strode's creek, Bourbon county, the first day of April last a Negro Woman, named

SINER, about thirty years of age, she is thick trunked, her hair grows low down her forehead, thick lips, her breast hangs down very flabby, her buttocks stick out more than common, she has got some small scars on her arms, small feet, and is very crafty. Whoever will

deliver me the said woman, or contrive so that I get her again, shall receive the sum of TEN DOLLARS, paid by me.

JOHN CLAY.

FOR SALE.

I will sell a likely YOUNG NEGRO MAN, under a good character, for cash.

JOHN M'CREERY.

Winchester, August 2d, 1803. *2

FOR SALE, The Valuable Stallion, SILVER HEELS, WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803. tf

TO BE SOLD, BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a TRACT of LAND, on Mill creek, near Drenan's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by a survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.

August 8th, 1803. tf

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th instant, out of my stable, in Lexington, a Chefnut Sorrel

HORSE,

Fifteen and a half hands high, four years old last spring, a natural trotter, shod all round a star on his forehead, a small white spot on his neck, on the near side; he is a strong, well turned horse, with a round body; his head and neck much inferior to his other parts. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, provided the thief is brought to justice, or Ten Dollars for the horse only.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, July 12, 1803.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 24th, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at Vincennes, by the Governor of the Indiana Territory, until the 30th day of September next ensuing, for Leasing, for the term of Three Years, commencing on the 1st day of December 1803, the SALT SPRINGS near the Wabash, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The following conditions will be required on the part of the United States. Viz.

I. No rent shall be demanded for the first year of the lease; but the lessees shall pay to the United States, one thousand bushels, equal to fifty thousand pounds merchantable salt, for the annual rent of each succeeding year: the salt to be delivered at the works, in such quantities, and at such time and times within the year, as shall be fixed by the terms of the lease.

Mr. Bradford,

The enclosed letter was directed to the Lexington Medical Society.—You will very much oblige the Society, by giving it a place in your paper.

By order of the President.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

TO THE PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEXINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to suggest to your Society, the propriety of petitioning on next Legislature, to enact a law for the regulation of the practice of medicine, in this State, as there is no doubt, but that the number and respectability of the gentlemen, who form your Society, will entitle such a petition to the serious attention of our Legislature. I also take the liberty of offering a few observations on the necessity of such a law, which I submit to the consideration of the Society.

The various fatal consequences which result from the indiscriminate admission of men into the practice of physic, in this State, abundantly evince the necessity of the interposition of the Legislature, to prescribe some regulation to remedy the evil.

Several of our sister States have passed laws of this nature, and received manifest advantages therefrom.

The States of Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, &c. act as worthy examples—and their citizens, now enjoy all those heart-felt sensations that arise from a conscious security in the integrity and professional abilities of their family physicians.

Anticipate a question which will naturally arise, when forming a law to remedy this evil, viz.—should this law operate in any measure on ourselves, and those who are at present in the practice of physic, in this State.

I foresee, that it will be said, that there are a number of persons at present in the practice of physic, totally dependent thereon for support, who could not pass an examination, and that to prevent their practicing their profession in future, would be depriving them of their just right. But I think that this objection can have no effect upon the mind of any humane dispassionate person.

If a man is incapable of discharging the duties of his profession, the number of years he has been in business, gives him no privilege to practice it in future. There is no profession which requires and proves the truth of the above position more than the practice of physic. But let us admit for a moment, the above objection—let it have its full force—let us admit more than can be possibly asked—and let us suppose a person, from among the number we have stated, to be prevented practicing his profession, and thereby deprived of bread, and his family starving for the common necessities of life. Even in this very improbable case, I will take the law and justify it by the voice of reason, and by the most refined principles of humanity. Even, in the above supposed case, I appeal to the common dictates of reason and benevolence, if it is not better—if it is not more consistent with the principles of civil society, to let this man and his family want the necessities of life, than to permit him to practice a profession to the destruction of the lives of hundreds of his fellow creatures, annually?

The first and most important support of civil society is, that individuals must give way to the measures for the public good; and that in cases where the interest of the individual is at variance with the happiness and safety of the community in general, the former must, in reason and justice, yield to the latter. No doubt, there will be men, who will object to a law which will extend to those now in the practice of physic; and their number will be proportioned to the evil at present complained of. Those men whose unworthiness forms the necessity of such a regulation, will be the most clamorous in opposition to the law. Conscious of their inability to stand an examination before men of integrity and professional abilities, they will view such a regulation as the approach of a death warrant. Alarmed of their past conduct, in their profession; alive to the reproachful instances of ignorance and inhumanity, manifested even to their confederates by the event, and made notorious to all around them, by the premature deaths, and incurable diseases of their fellow citizens; from hence they tremble at their situation! Conscious of their past conduct—convinced of their present ignorance, any test of integrity or professional merit, will operate as a dagger to their hearts.

Thus situated as we are—thus surrounded by such swarms of Quacks in medicine, we must expect opposition from such men as these. But it is the business of reason—it is the business of justice, in a legislative capacity, to form civil chains for such creatures, proportionably strong, for the exertions of those enemies to the peace and safety of society. The man who has spent years of his time in pursuit of medical knowledge, and perhaps exhausted his constitution and his purse in the struggle, is now placed upon the same footing, with the most ignorant extender. The man who has spent years of his life in acts of benevolence, to his fellow creatures, and who has been crowned with medical laurels, for distinguished acts of ability in his profession, is placed on a level with the most selfish, inhuman, and ignorant empiric. In fact, the most learned physician, and the most accomplished Quack, are placed upon the same theatre; entitled to the same advantages; there to take their respective directions; there to act as they please; to kill and to save, would be attributed to the one as much as the other. Each acting under the sanction of the law; neither can be controlled, but each meeting the censure of mankind; each character is blended in one, &c. each branded as the robber of the people, and as the murderer of his fellow creatures! It is not the number that they absolutely kill, but it is the number that die under their hands for the want of better assistance—they occupy business to the exclusion of men of useful abilities.

After pointing out the evils which exist in society, for want of a law extending, as well to those already in the practice, as those to be hereafter admitted, it is scarcely necessary to shew the advantages of such a regulation. The good of the public in general, ought to be the foundation of every law; and every good citizen ought to be contented under that law, which is for the benefit of the community—therefore as it will be admitted by all persons, that the ignorance of men at present, in the practice of physic, forms an evil which calls for a remedy, it follows, that no good citizen will object to a law that tends to remove that evil. The public and every individual therein, being materially and immediately interested in the abilities of practitioners of physic, it is a duty society owes to itself, to form such laws or regulations, as will ascertain the merits of such men, before they are admitted

to practice their profession. The advantages resulting from a plan of this nature, are reciprocal between the public and individual.—Thus the community will be secure from impostors, and professional merit will meet its just reward. Thus the sons of science will be relieved from despair, and the genius of philosophy will smile at their happy fate. Happy in an opportunity to extend health to all the suffering family of mankind. Then how charming is the picture to a thinking mind; to see candor and benevolence; reason and physic walking hand in hand, to the sacred temple of philosophy; there bowing at the same altar in mutual confidence, and mutual affections; and enjoying the sweets of their mutual exertions! Here the pure fountain of human virtues unite their streams, to swell the tide of human greatness. But to shift the scene, how mortifying is the contrast! How disgraceful are those sordid minds, which would conceal from the world, those blemishes which they represent as sources of health and happiness to mankind! But how monstrous! How ridiculous! How far sunk beneath the dignity of human nature are those characters, who attempt to unite those extremes, and assume a long with their narrow, selfish, and secret proceeding—that candid, that humane, and benevolent deportment of a philosopher!

With ardent wishes for the prosperity of your Society, I am, yours, &c.

MEDICUS.

LONDON, May 23.

Last Friday, at three o'clock, the following message was delivered by several of the orators of government to the Senate, the legislative body, and the tribunate.—

MESSAGE.

St. CLOUD, MAY 20.

The ambassador of England has been recalled; compelled by this circumstance, the ambassador of the republic has quitted a country where he could no longer hear the language of peace.

At this decisive moment the government submits to your view, and it will submit to the view of France and of Europe, its first relations with the British ministry, the negotiations which were terminated by the treaty of Amiens, and the new discussions which seems to finish by an absolute rupture.

The present age & posterity will see all that it has done to put an end to the calamities of war, and with what moderation and what patience it has laboured to prevent their ruin.

Nothing has been able to interrupt the course of the projects formed to rekindle discord between the two nations. The treaty of Amiens had been negotiated amidst the clamours of a party hostile to peace. Scarcely was it concluded, when it was the object of bitter censure. It was represented as fatal to England, because it was not disgraceful to France. Soon after, alarms were disseminated, dangers were pretended, on which was established the necessity of a state of peace, such as to be a permanent signal of new hostilities. There were kept in reserve, and hired, those vile miscreants, who had torn the bosom of their country, and who were intended to tear it anew. Vain calculations of hatred! We are no longer that France which was divided by factions, and buffeted by storms; but France restored to internal tranquility, regenerated in her admiration and her laws, and ready to fall, with her whole weight, upon whatever foreign state may dare to attack her, and to unite with the banditti whom an atrocious policy would once more cast upon her shores to organize pillage, and assassinations.

At length an unexpected message, all at once, terrifies England with imaginary armaments in France and Batavia, and supposes the existence of important discussions which divided the two governments, while no such discussion was known to the French government.

Immediately formidable armaments took place on the coasts, and in the ports of Great Britain; the sea is covered with her ships of war; and it is in the midst of these preparations that the cabinet of London demands of France the abrogation of a fundamental article of the treaty of Amiens.

They wanted they said, new guarantees; and they dispised the fanciful treaties, the execution of which is the first of guarantees which nations can give to each other.

In vain did France invoke that faith which has been sworn; in vain did she consent to shut her eyes to the actual non-execution of the article of the treaty of Amiens, from which England pretended to release herself; in vain was she willing to delay taking a definitive resolution until Spain and Batavia, both of them contracting parties, could have manifested their disposition; in vain, in short, did she propose to request the mediation of the powers who had been invited to guarantee, and who, in effect, did guarantee the stipulations required to be abrogated.

Every proposition was rejected, and the demands of England, became more imperious and more absolute.

It was not in the principles of the government to yield to menace; it was not in their power to bend the majesty of the French people to laws prescribed to them with forms so haughty and so new. Had they done so, they would have consecrated in favor of England, the right of annulling, at her sole pleasure, all the stipulations which bind her towards France. It would have authorized her to demand from France new guarantees on the slightest alarm, which she might have thought proper to pretend; and hence two new principles would have been placed in the public code of Great Britain, by the side of that by which the has disinherited the other nations of the common sovereignty of the seas, and submitted to her laws and

to her regulations the independence of their flag.

The government stood at the limit traced out by its principles and its duties. The negotiation is interrupted, and we are ready to fight, if we are attacked.

We shall at least fight for maintaining the faith of treaties, and for the honor of the French name.

Had we yielded to a vain error, we should soon have had to fight to repel new pretensions; but we should have fought dishonored by a previous weakness fallen in our own eyes, and degraded in the eyes of an enemy which, should have once made us bend to her unjust pretensions.

The nation will repose itself in the consciousness of its strength, whatever injuries the enemy do us in places where we shall not have been able to prevent them, or to reach them. The result of this contest will be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause, and the courage of our warriors.

The First Consul,

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

The Secretary of State,

(Signed)

MARAT.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana, a large country of North America, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat & cold; its climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oaks, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides furnishing the richest fruits in great variety. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Atchafalaya, or Mexican. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Lewis XIV, in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain.

The island of New-Orleans is in length about 150 miles; its breadth varies from 10 to 30 miles. Most of it is a marshy swamp, periodically inundated by the river. The town of New Orleans, situate about 105 miles from the mouth of the river, contains near 1300 houses, and about 8000 inhabitants, chiefly Spanish and French. It is defended from the overflows of the river, by an embankment, or levee, which extends nearly 50 miles.

Of the town of New-Orleans the following description is given in Moris's Gazetteer.—

New-Orleans, the metropolis of Louisiana, was regularly laid out by the French in the year 1720 on the east side of the river Mississippi, in lat. 30° 2' N. and long. 89° 53' W. 18 miles from Detour des Anglois, or English Turn, and 105 miles from the Balize at the mouth of the river. All the streets are perfectly straight, but too narrow, and cross each other at right angles. There were, in 1778, 1000 houses in this town, generally built with timber frames, raised about eight feet from the ground, with large galleries round them, and the cellars under the floors level with the ground; any subterraneous buildings would be constantly full of water. Most of the houses have gardens. In March, 1788, this town, by a fire, was reduced to 200 houses. It has since been rebuilt. The tide next the river is open, and is secured from inundations of the river, by a raised bank, generally called the levee, which extends from the English Turn, to the upper settlements of the Germans, a distance of more than 50 miles, with a good road all the way. There is reason to believe that in a short time, New-Orleans may become a great and opulent city, if we consider the advantages of its situation, but a few leagues from the sea, on a noble river, in the most fertile country, under a most delightful and wholesome climate, within two weeks sail of Mexico, and still nearer the French, Spanish and British West-India islands, with a moral certainty of its becoming a general receptacle for the produce of that extensive and valuable country on the Mississippi, Ohio, and its other branches; all which are much more than sufficient to ensure the future wealth, power, and prosperity of this city. The vessels which sail up the Mississippi, haul close along side the bank next to New-Orleans, to which they make fast, and take in or discharge their cargoes with the same ease as at a wharf.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

COMMUNICATION.

Extension of the Empire of the United States.

By the cession of Louisiana, lately made, it is understood that the French government has acquired a vast tract of country, extending from the Mississippi on both sides of the Missouri, quite beyond the Northern Andes to the Pacific Ocean. On that western coast, it may be soon expected that our enterprising citizens will make settlements, and the

government allow them seaports. These will aid the whaling and sealing voyages, and enable a more direct and rapid trade to be carried on between this country & China, or the East Indies. But the limits of our empire do not end here.—We may rightfully lay claim to several newly discovered islands in the Pacific Ocean. A navigator from New-York, a few years ago, fell in with several beautiful isles, whereon were no inhabitants;—he visited them and named them. And as there are no human beings upon them, our government may rightfully claim them and annex them to the continental possessions. A cluster of fertile islands, lying half way between the two continents of America and Asia, may afford us in process of time many conveniences, in a political and commercial point of view.

The islands we mean were discovered by captain Fanning, in his voyage across the South Sea. Of these, captain Edmund Fanning communicated to Dr. Mitchell, the following extracts from a journal kept on board the ship Betsey, of New-York, on her passage through the Pacific Ocean.

"MONDAY, June 11, 1798.

"At three, A. M. discovered land close aboard, distance about one and a half miles, hauled our wind to the N. E. till day-light at 6, A. M. the extremes of the land bore from S. S. W. to W. N. W. which proved to be three islands, lying in the form of a triangle, which formed a large and spacious bay; there was good landing on the bay side of the islands—on the sea side none, owing to a large surf constantly breaking on a reef of rocks which lay along the sea side of them. The centre of these islands, lays in lat. 3, 35, north long. 159, 10, west of London. In doubling round the N. W. of the northernmost island will be found a bank, where a ship or ships may anchor in from 20 to 30 fathoms sandy bottom; there was sufficient water for any ship to pass through between the northernmost and southernmost islands into the bay, where they will find a good harbour. We landed on these islands, where we found cocoanuts in the greatest plenty, laying in heaps under the trees, which have appeared to have fallen from them for years past; other tropical fruits were plenty. We discovered no signs of any inhabitants, and therefore supposed ourselves to be the first human beings that had set their feet on these islands. The greatest plenty of excellent fish are easily caught here of different kinds, but we saw no turtle. Sharks were very numerous, and so ravenous as to dart at the boats rudder and oars, and bite them with great greediness. We saw a number of birds of different kinds or species, some of which had plumage extremely beautiful, particularly one kind about the size of the American robin, its breast and under part of its body was scarlet, its back and wings a bright green, yellow beak, and black tail. There appeared to be a regular current letting in and out of the bay, which was caused by the ebbing and flowing of the tide. We saw no signs of any rivulets or brooks of fresh water. The land near the sea side was low and sandy, but the interior had every appearance of a rich and luxuriant soil. We called the northernmost of these islands, Fanning's island; the southernmost, Brintal's island; and the easternmost, William's island. These islands were about three or four leagues in length, and two or three in breadth, but there were several small islands laying in their vicinity.

Having supplied ourselves with fish, cocoanuts, &c. at 6, P. M. we left the above islands, and steered to the N. W. Tuesday, 12th, at 11, A. M. discovered land, bearing W. N. W. about 5 leagues distant; at meridian it bore W. by N. distant 4 leagues, and proved to be a single island, which from its verdant and beautiful appearance, we named Washington's island, after President Washington. Washington's island lies in lat. 4, 45, north, long. 160, 8, west of London, bearing about N. W. by W. from Fanning's island, distant 27 leagues.—Its form is circular—there is a fine sand bank off the west side of it which extends 1 1/2 miles into the sea; there appeared to be good clear anchorage on this bank, at the distance of about one mile from the shore. This island is about 5 leagues in circumference, and has a fine white beach to land on; the land being higher than Fanning's island, it is presumed fresh water might be procured here. There was a great number of different kinds of fish round the ship as we passed the island, of which we caught many fine ones, much resembling in shape the king fish, caught in the West-Indies. On leaving Washington's island, we steered N. W. by W. on Thursday the 14th at sunset, it blowing a fresh gale at N. E. and equally, saw large flocks of different kinds of birds, one sort a small dark brown bird, with a white spot on the crown of its head; as I had not seen this kind of bird but a very few miles distant from land, I judged the land was not far off, and as these birds took their flight to the westward, I thought best to haul the ship upon a wind with her head to the northward, and passed the night under easy sail, the fresh gale continuing all night—at 5, A. M. bore away to the N. W. and made sail—at 7, A. M. discovered a most dangerous shoal of breakers off the lee bow, bearing S. W. by W. About two leagues distant, immediately hauled up and passed

ed to the northward of them. This shoal has a circular form, and is about 6 leagues in circumference, and forms a large lagoon of white water, its lat. 6, 15, north, long. 162, 18, west of London. We supposed that we saw land, from the mast head, to the southward of the shoal but it was so hazy we were not certain.

THE FLORIDAS, &c.

The following project respecting those provinces, is intimated from a respectable source, and is considered as deserving of attention.—The United States to pay to the French government twenty millions of livres tournois, and to assume the payment of twenty-four millions due from that government to our citizens, in consideration of the cession of Louisiana as formerly possessed by Spain. Mr. Monroe to proceed to Madrid to offer to the king of Spain the territory obtained of France, lying west of the Mississippi, and the free navigation of its waters, on condition of the cession of the Floridas to the United States, and a certain sum in cash; the twenty millions due France to be assumed in part of the specie payment. This arrangement will be attended with the advantage of designating the line between Spain and the U. States by the Mississippi, and prevent any uneasiness in future respecting boundaries.—It is known that Mr. Monroe left Paris for Madrid, and there is little doubt that this is the object.

(N. London pap.

GRENADA, June 24.

Yesterday arrived a ship and two brigs out of four French prizes, laden with produce.—It appears that on Tuesday last, his majesty's frigate Venus, of 32 guns, in reconnoitering off Tobago, perceiving, or having had intelligence of several homeward bound, loaded ships being at Courland Bay, ran in under French colors, and not being suspected, cut out two ships and brigs, one of which we learn was a very large one called the Phoenix, having upwards of 1500 hogheads of sugar on board, which is sent to Barbadoes, and the rest to this island.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) July 9.

Surrender of Tobago.

This important event has been just announced to the public by Royal Salutes from Pilgrim and Charles Fort, his Excellency Lord Seaforth having received official information of the same from Lt. Gen. Grinfield.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency Lt. Gen. Grinfield to the Right Hon. Lord Seaforth, dated Centaur, Courland Bay, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

I have again the satisfaction of addressing myself to you, and to announce to you the surrender of this island by capitulation, with no loss on our side, and very little on that of the French.

Immediately on our landing on the 30th June, the two leading columns pushed into Mount Grace in fight and within little more than two miles of Fort Scarborough; the summons was then sent to the French general, who returned answer by offer of capitulation. The terms were finally settled about four in the morning of the 1st, and at eleven we took possession of Fort Scarborough, and the French, consisting, sailors and all of 228, laid down their arms.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD.

HAMBURG, May 20.

"Intelligence has just been received here, by an express from Magdeburg, that all the roads in that quarter are covered with Prussian troops, baggage & artillery, directing their march towards the electorate of Hanover; which country it seems to be become of the most important operations of the chief consul to occupy, provided the Prussians do not prevent him.

"The cabinet of Berlin some time ago, perfectly submitted to all the views of that of the Tuilleries: but since Russia and Austria have declared it to be their firm intention to maintain strict neutrality during the present contest, the Prussian cabinet begins to have the same sentiments.

Private letters from La Vendee mention, that the inhabitants of that lately so unhappy province, seems to be again rising from its ashes, and that the Republican armed force, which is to be stationed there, will be raised to 80,000 men.

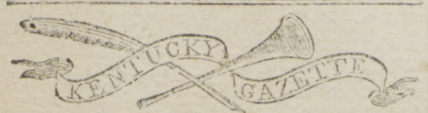
NEW-YORK, July 22.

The following article is from a late London paper—and to it may with propriety be prefixed the words—

"Important—if true."

A letter from La Vendee of the date of the 2d of May, contains the following paragraph:—

"Should a war break out between England and Bonaparte, and Louis XVIII not be a state prisoner (as many of us think he is) he has promised, with the other members of the Bourbon family, to come among us to command, and to rise or fall with us in the cause of loyalty. Our king has lately had offers of service from twenty republican generals; some of them even in the confidence of the Consul himself, but disgusted with his conduct, they have promised to answer for the corps they command, and to bring them over to join the standard of royalty."



LEXINGTON, AUGUST 16.

ON Wednesday last the citizens of Lexington, together with a number of gentlemen from other parts of the state, and several from other states, dined together at Capt. John Pollethwait's, to celebrate the event of the cession of Louisiana to the United States. At this dinner as at all former public feasts in this place, difference of political opinion was forgotten, and perfect unanimity of sentiment prevailed throughout the company. After dinner the following toasts were drank, most of them accompanied by three cheers.

John Bradford, President,
James Hughes, Vice-President.

TOASTS.

1 THE event we celebrate, the important cession of New-Orleans and Louisiana,—a lasting monument of the attention, patriotism, and wisdom of our government.

2 THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States.—Can he, by whose wife measures we have acquired a new world, continue still to have enemies?

3 JAMES MONROE & ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.—When the present generation, and the next, and those which for ages to come shall have passed away, their names shall be recollected, and repeated with pleasure and applause.

4 The friends of war here and every where.—May the wisdom and moderation of our government, teach them forbearance and humanity.

5 The Mississippi and its waters.—May they cease to fertilize the land through which they roll, when its inhabitants forget that they are a part of one great national confederation.

6 The land we live in.—Who now would not live in such a land?

7 The immortal WASHINGTON.—He has given to the empire of Liberty one, Jefferson the other half, of the new world.

8 FRANKLIN, the patriot, the philanthropist and the philosopher.—When he expired the wish of revivifying, at the distance of 100 years after death, his native country, he would have abridged the time, had he foreseen that in less than 20, Louisiana and the Mississippi would become her's.

9 The New Congress.—May the increase of wisdom be at least in proportion to the increase of members.

10 The Western Ship Builders and Exporters.—Success to their enterprising spirit.

11 Our sister state Ohio.—May she do credit to the dignified station which she has lately assumed.

12 Our present administration.—Wife, constitutional, and pacific measures the most severe sedition law.

13 The people of Kentucky.—Whom no injuries nor inflammatory addresses could excite to insurrection.

14 The free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi.—The great incentive to industry, by affording a certain prospect of obtaining its merited reward.

15 The agriculture and commerce of the United States.—The advantages of which this event will tend to equalize.

16 The Senate of the United States.—Unanimity in approving the late treaty with France.

17 Gen. Wilkinson.—Let us not forget the man who first adventured as an exporter of produce to N. Orleans.

VOLUNTEERS.

By J. Hughes esq.—Our Senators in Congress.

By Capt. West.—That citizen who first makes the port of New-Orleans instead of Pittsburgh, the place of departure for European imports.

By T. Bodley esq.—The fair of Kentucky.—May our sweethearts soon become our wives, and our wives always continue our sweethearts.

By Mr. Charles.—John Bradford, our worthy President, the first Kentucky printer.

By Mr. Macbean.—James Hughes, the tried and approved friend of the county of Fayette and the liberties of mankind.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following gentlemen are elected to serve in the next congress for this state—

David Walker, John Boyle, Mathew Walton, Thomas Sandford, John Fowler, and G. M. Bedinger.

SENATORS.

Barren and Warren—Williams.
Jefferson—James F. Moore.
Washington—John Lancaster.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Bracken—Philip Buckner.
Bullitt—Richard Bibb.
Barren—Haden Trigg.
Campbell, Pendleton and Boone—R. Southgate.
Cumberland—Samuel Burks.
Christian—Jacob W. Waker.
Green and Adair—Danl White, Nathan Montgomery.
Hardin—Nicholas Miller.
Livingston and Henderson—Samuel Hopkins.

Logan—Urban Ewing, James M'Mahan.

Madison—Richard Calloway, Samuel South, Payton Robinson.

Muhlenberg and Ohio—Wm. Bradford.

Pulaski and Wayne—Archd. E. Mills.

Warren—John Ray.

Washington—Washington, Jeremiah Beauchamp, Richard Bell.

We were led into an error last week by the Weekly Messenger: in the list of representatives for the county of Mason, Mr. Bullock should have been inserted instead of Mr. Dougherty.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

July 22, 1803.

Whereas sundry representations have been made to this office, of losses sustained in the transmission of money by the mail, whereby it appears that depredations may have been committed by some agent of that department. Be it therefore known that by virtue of the powers by law in me vested, I do hereby offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will give to this office such information as shall produce the conviction and punishment of the perpetrator of any such crime.

GIDEON GRANGER, P. M. G.

WASHINGTON, (City) July 29.

Dispatches from London arrived in Washington last Monday or Tuesday.—They were immediately forwarded by express to the President now at Monticello. It is rumoured in the city, that they bring official notice from the British government, that they intend to take possession of New-Orleans and Louisiana, and warning our government against paying the fifteen millions, purchase money. It is wasting time to make comments on a report so vague and uncertain as the above, although it appears to have gained considerable credit. Should it be true, our government will be involved in much perplexity.

[Washington Fed.]

DIED.—At his seat on Montour's Island, on Friday last, the 29th of July, General JOHN NEVILL, aged 72 years; his remains were interred the day following in the burial ground in this borough, in the presence of a great number of sympathizing friends.

Gen. Nevill spent his life from youth to old age in useful industry, and active benevolence—he was a zealous patriot, a supporter of rational liberty, and had a distinguished part in contending for and establishing the independence of our country. It is not within the compass of a news-paper to detail the particulars of so useful a character; let it suffice to say, that he filled all the relations and offices of life in which he was called upon to act, with integrity, firmness, and punctuality, and died respected and regretted by all who knew him.

[Pittsburgh Gaz.]

AN ARABIAN EXPEDITION.
By accounts received by the English India Company, from Basmah, it appears that a vast body of Wahaby Arabs with a regular force of upwards of 5000 camels, each carrying two musqueteers, and 4 or 500 horsemen, in their late incursion had made a descent on Kerbella, under the Bochara of Bagdad, for the express purpose of plundering the celebrated tomb of Housien, for which they have long since been making great preparations. On their arrival, they besieged the town in firm. After some trifling resistance, the town was taken by assault, during which a dreadful slaughter occurred. They then attacked the tomb, in which many of the inhabitants had taken refuge, and, shutting the gates, resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity. The Arabs, however, possessed themselves of an adjacent building, and penetrating the area, began to demolish the masonry railing of steel, inlaid with plates of gold and decorated with jewels.—They then broke in pieces the case of the tomb, which, in the days of Keram Khan, was several years in building, and had been endowed with gold, jewels and lapis lazuli (the legacies of Emperors, Kings and Pilgrims) to a vast amount.—There were several silver candlesticks, one of which weighed nearly 36,000 drachms, richly encrusted with pearls, and carpets of astonishing workmanship & value. Thirty treasure chests, were killed on the terrace, four or five hundred perished within the railing. Three hundred virgins of high birth and family, were carried off as slaves. This work of slaughter and depredation was performed with such expedition, that the ferocious banditti were only engaged in it from an early period of the morning till the ninth hour of the day, when they loaded their camels and returned into the desert.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
TAKEN up by Abraham Thickett, on the waters of Chaplain's fork, a Bay Horse, four years old this spring, branded on the near shoulder thus P, a star and snip in the face, a wart on the left ear, tail docked, fourteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter; appraised to £20 10, this 25th May, 1803.

Saml. Peter, j. p.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of IRA ALLEN, (a Bankrupt) WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against IRA ALLEN, of the town of Eddyville, in the county of Livingston, merchant, and he has been declared a bankrupt: he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the majority of them, on the first, fifteenth and twenty-first days of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, at the commissioners' office in Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose assignees—and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

WILL. MACBEAN,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
16th day of August, 1803.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the 21st day of September next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, to take depositions to establish the following entry—"July 4th, 1780, Benjamin Abby assignee of Thomas Marshall, enters five hundred acres upon part of a treasury warrant for one thousand acres, on the north fork of the South fork of Licking creek, beginning on a marked line one hundred poles, westward of the said creek, then east along the said line two hundred poles, then up the creek on both sides for quantity, including an improvement," and do such other acts as I may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of William Rader, in Montgomery county, on Hinkton's fork, about half a mile below where the road crosses from Winchester to Flat creek, and shall adjourn from day to day, until the business is done.

W. Sudduth.

15th August, 1803.

STATE OF KENTUCKY to wit:
Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1803.
James Turley, Complainant,
Against
Thomas Story, John Story, and Jacob Myers, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Story not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house in Winchester, and at the door of the Baptist meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

Attest
Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c. c.

TAKEN up by Robert Newell, Harrison County, near the mouth of Mill creek, a Dark Sorrel Horse, four years old, about fifteen hands high, a star in his forehead, a lump on the inside of his right hind ham, and a small knot on his back, no brand; appraised to eighty dollars before me.

Josephus Perrin, j. p.

May 17, 1803.

Harrison County.

TAKEN up by William Shropshire, on Mill creek, a dark bay Horse, four or five years old fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceptible, a small star in his forehead, and a Roman nose, two hind feet white, some saddle spots, a bob tail, a natural trotter, had a small bell on; appraised to 20l. before me.

William Stowers, j. p.

June 22, 1803.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, a Bay Horse, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, two feet white behind, branded thus C O, no other mark perceptible; appraised to sixty dollars. The said horse has been dealt with according to law.

August 10th, 1803.

TAKEN up by John Downing, living in Garrard County, near Belkows mill, a bright sorrel Horse, about 12 years old, branded on both shoulders thus N. with a small blaze in his face—Appraised to 50 dollars.

Attest
STEPHEN PERKINS, J. p.

June 11th, 1803.

TAKEN up by Cader Edwards, in Barren county, a SORREL MARE, about six or seven years old, branded on both jaws and near shoulder with B, about thirteen hands high; appraised to twenty three dollars—May 18th, 1803.

* A copy, Teste
W. LOGAN, c. c. c. c.

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W. LOGAN, c. c. c. c.

WHEREAS Thomas Marshall, on the 10th day of June, 1780, caused an entry to be made of 4000 acres on treasury warrants, beginning about five miles south of the Stone Lick, where M'Dermid's settlement and pre-emption are laid, & thence to run certain courses and distances as expressed in the entry aforesaid; which entry has been surveyed and patented, and now vested in Charles & William Marshall, William M'Clung, and Susanah his wife, late Susanah Marshall, Basil Duke, and Charlotte his wife, late Charlotte Marshall, and Joseph H. Daveiss, and Anne his wife, late Anne Marshall; and whereas on the 27th day of December, 1783, John Marshall caused an entry of 56,121 acres, to be made, to begin at the most north eastwardly corner of the foregoing entry, and to run thence certain courses and distances, as expressed in the said entry; which said entry has been surveyed and patented, and the title thereof now vested in George Pickett and John Barrett.—Now know all whom it may concern, that we shall on the 9th day of September next, assemble the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fleming, under the act of assembly, in this case made and provided, at the beginning of the said entry of 14000 acres, and by witnesses, perpetuate the beginning thereof, and re-mark the courses and lines, and on the 10th day of September next, we shall proceed to the corner of the survey made on the said entry of 56,121 acres, and perpetuate the said beginning, and re-mark the corners and lines thereof, and in both cases do such other & farther things as may be deemed necessary and conformably to the act of assembly aforesaid.

Cba. Marshall,
W. Marshall,
W. M'Clung,
S. M'Clung,
B. Duke,
C. Duke,
J. H. Daveiss,
A. Daveiss,
Geo. Pickett,
John Barrett.

7th August, 1803.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting my wife Anne Englemon on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting after this date, as her conduct to me is base and unwarrantable.

JACOB ENGLEMON.
21st July, 1803.



CHEAP HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their former patronage; and informs them, that from their encouragement, and the large supply of FURRS, he has just received, he is enabled to sell HATS at a more reduced price than any heretofore sold in the state of Kentucky. There will be a general assortment of CASTORS and BEAVERS kept up; together with every other kind of HATS.

JOHN LOWREY,
Main Cross Street,
Lexington.

N. B. A Quantity of BEAVER FURR For Sale.
July 11, 1803.

Knox County, July Term, 1803.
John Paris, Complainant,

Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks and Campbell, and John Ballinger.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Robert Campbell, the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Kentucky—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next October term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, posted up on the front door of the court house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting house near Stanford.

Attest
Richard Bollinger, c. c. c. c. s. p. t.

Lexington and Olympian Spring STAGE.

J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and purposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with R. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington.

To the Springs,	S. D.
Mount Sterling,	21
Winchester,	15
With Mr. Galloway, Winchester,	9
To the Springs,	15
Mount Sterling,	7 6
Lexington,	9
With Mr. Simpson, Mount Sterling,	9
To the Springs,	9
Winchester,	7 6
Lexington,	15
With Mr. Botts, at the Springs,	9
To Mount Sterling,	15
Winchester,	21

Each passenger will be allowed 10lbs. baggage, and for all extra baggage from Lexington to the Springs, will be charged three cents per pound—From Winchester to do. two cents per pound—And from Mount Sterling to do. one cent per lb.—Or one cent per lb. between any two of the adjoining places—He will also undertake to convey packets of papers, &c. at a reasonable rate.

He anticipates meeting encouragement in the undertaking as he has already expended upwards of 2,000 dollars in starting it, and assures the public that he will continue to add every possible convenience which he may hereafter find necessary, for the better accommodation of passengers.

N. B. J. K. purposes running his Stage between Lexington & Frankfort, during the next session, of assembly.

A CAREFUL DRIVER wanted.
Lexington, 31st July, 1803.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 23d inst. an Apprentice to the faddling business, named NATHANIEL HAYDON, about eighteen years of age, five feet six inches high, well made, more dark hair, perhaps one or more of his fore-teeth broken. Took with him a dark mixed broad cloth coat, and a cross barred country made cotton coat, nankeen and country cotton pantaloons, with sundry other articles of clothing of good quality not accurately recollected. I will give the above reward for apprehending and bringing him home to me; or if taken out of the state, will pay all reasonable charges.

AARON GRIFFIN.
Paris, Bourbon county, 3w.

July 30th, 1803. J. K. tp.

SLATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court,

June Term, 1803.

Robert Johnson, Complainant,

Against

Francis Boykin, George Langfort, William Miller, David Barrow, Thomas Jourdan, Robert Jourdan, Francis Marshall Boykin, and

Boykin, heirs and representatives of

John Lawrence, deceased, and Josiah Barker, administrator of William Davis, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that it be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, c. c. c. c.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from purchasing of the Heirs or Executors of Col. John Campbell deceased, of Fayette county, a Mill Seat on Hickman creek, containing about 27 acres, in Jessamine county, as we claim the same by purchase from Col. Campbell in his lifetime, as heirs of John Young, dec. and we expect the deed by which the said land was conveyed was consumed in the Fayette Office when it was burnt; but we expect to be able to prove the purchase and payment, and that the said mill seat was laid off for John Young dec. and he obtained an order to build a mill on the same, and there are all the corners now standing.

By the Executors.

AMBROSE YOUNG,

8th August, 1803.



LINES

Occasioned by reading the *Sapphics* in our last, which, if they do not "excite a smile," may shew some of our fair readers "their own image."

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.
Here comes Miss LIGHTHEAD and her tasty fillet;
Jack, off the counter, wait upon the ladies;
Shew 'em what they call for, tell the price of each piece,
Do your best to please 'em.

"Have you any cambrics, that are yard and half wide?
What's the price of that piece of tape-
striped dimity?"
"Three and six pence, madam!"—"Let me see a better—
Give me a pattern."

"Have you any stockings, very nice, with lace clocks?
What are these a pair, fir?"—"Madam, they're eight shillings!"
"I'm sure I saw much better, for only six, at FALE's!"
They will not answer.

"I'll look, fir, at that lutestring—is eight and six the lowest?
I'll give you seven shillings!"—"That's less than what it cost, ma'am!"
"I'll give you seven-and-sixpence!"
"Madam, you may take it."
I'll call again sir."

CORNHILL.

DIVERSITY.

A gentleman of New-London, (Connecticut) speaking of another, whom he suspected to be in the modern high style, observed that he believed he would "owe several thousand dollars after his debt were paid."

From the Evening Post.

A Caution.—Although no summer passes over without the feelings of humanity being shocked, and some worthy families distressed by the sudden deaths of some of their relatives, through the indiscreet use of cold water when the body is in a very heated state, yet still there are those who will not profit by the sad experience. Several persons have this season already been hurried into eternity by this fatal practice. Cold water, and Ice cream are both extremely pernicious, but the first most extensively so, because it can at any moment be got from the pump, without money, and in half a minute the fatal drought can be swallowed.

As nothing seems capable of checking this inconsiderate indulgence, it may be of use to inform the citizens generally, that if we happen to see any person seized with fainting spasms or fits, which can be recently traced to the probability that they are caused by this rash act, some laudanum mixed in a little strong brandy and water and poured into the stomach will be of considerable benefit, and with frictions of warm spirits to the extremities, may be employed till the assistance of a physician can be had. One hundred drops of laudanum may be safely given to a grown person at once: this will be employing time to good purpose, until the more perfect help of the physician can be obtained.

A CITIZEN.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD
Have removed their
STORE

To the House formerly occupied by
Messrs. SAML. and GEO. TROTTER.
July 26th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

And possession given immediately.
A VALUABLE FARM,
Adjoining the town of Lexington,
containing about 108 acres, about
35 of which are cleared—a good
framed dwelling house and kitchen
—good water—a large young peach
orchard, of excellent fruit—a few
apple and cherry trees—about 12
acres of meadow, and about 20 acres
of woodland enclosed, the under
wood cut out, and well set with blue
grafs. A general warranty deed
will be made to the purchaser.—The
terms are Twenty-Five Dollars per
acre, in Cash or Shares in the Ken-
tucky Insurance Company. Twen-
ty or thirty head of Cattle, several
Mares and Young Horses; together
with the Farming utensils, may be
had with the farm; as also the pre-
sent crop.

JOHN BRADFORD.
Lexington, July 18, 1803.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

MAY TERM, 1803.

David Williamson, Complainant,
Against
John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state, that another copy be posted at the court-house door in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Teste,
THO. ARNOLD, C. B. C. C.

TO BE SOLD,

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette circuit court in a suit in chancery, wherein Wilton Cary Nicholas, was complainant, & James Morrison, and Joseph H. Davelis, executors of the last will and testament of George Nicholas deceased, were defendants. The following real and personal property will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the places and times herein afterwards mentioned, to wit—All the interest of which George Nicholas died seized and possessed, and which is now vested in the said James Morrison, and Joseph H. Davelis, under the will of the said George Nicholas, deceased, of and to the Bourbon Furnace, Forge, and the lands thereunto belonging, and the lands held by him as a member of the United Iron Company, at the Bourbon Furnace, on the 12th day of September next, the sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until the said property is sold.

Two tracts of land, lying and being on the waters of Eagle creek, containing twenty thousand acres, which were granted to the said George Nicholas by Patent, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1788, and sundry slaves, the property of the late George Nicholas, which were comprized in a mortgage executed by the said George Nicholas, to Wilton Miles Cary, and since mortgaged to Wilton Cary Nicholas, at the Court House door, in Lexington, on the 19th day of September next.

And some other personal property comprized in the said mortgages, at the house of Mrs. Nicholas, in Lexington, on the 20th day of September next.

The sales at the Court House door, in Lexington, and at Mrs. Nicholas's house, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to continue until sold. The whole of the said property will be sold, or so much as will raise the sum of £ 3086. 14 1 1-4, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, from the 1st day of January 1798, to the time of sale.

Wilson Payne,
James Boyd,
John M'Intire,
Thomas Bodley,
John Bradford, &
Thomas Hart, jun.

Commrs.
4W

FOR SALE,

A LOG CARRIAGE
LOW FOR CASH,
Or I will barter it for a Likely GELDING. For terms, apply to Oliver Keen, in Lexington, or to the subscriber.

JOHN M'CALL.

Augt. 2d. 1803.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday in October next, the trustees of the Town of Clarksville, will proceed to sell on the premises, all the unfold half acre Lots in said Town, at which time & place, those who claim Lots in said Town (for which they have received no deeds) are requested to make their claims known to the board of trustees.

By order of the Board.
SAM. GWATHMEY, CLK.
July 30th, 1803.

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by Josiah Althurt, living four miles from Paris, on the waters of Kennedy's creek, a black MARE, two years old last spring, fourteen hands high, a star in her forehead—Appraised to Thirty Dollars.

Before me,
THOMAS HUGHES, J. P.
A copy. Teste.
Wm. GARRARD, jun. C. B. C. C.
August 29th, 1802.

ALEX PARKER & Co.

Have just Received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former Assortment,
Rofe and striped blankets assorted.
Twilled, gray, blue, & striped coatings,
Blue and drab knaps,
Flannels and Baifes assorted,
Linen and calicoes assorted,
4- Irish linen assorted,
Plain and figured cambric muslins,
Kid and Morocco slippers assorted,
Loaf Sugar and Coffee,
Madeira and Port wine,
Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard,
Indigo, White lead, Spruce, Oaker, and Tanner's oil,
Queens', Glafs, and China ware,
Knives and forks assorted,
Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for CASH.

Lexington, July 18th, 1803. tf

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription,

NOTES

ON THE NAVIGATION

OF THE
MISSISSIPPI;
WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passages in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages, in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200 COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to say any thing in praise of this work.—The circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low, speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, stitched in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and a Half Cents.—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.

III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.

IV. Any person procuring Ten subscribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

*** Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the Guardian, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Masters, throughout the state.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

Thomas Starke, Complainant,
Against
Robert Price, Robert Mosby and James Parberry, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Price and Parberry not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here on the third day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court-house, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy,

THO. ARNOLD, CLK.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.
JUNE TERM, 1803.

Robert Fryer, complainant,
Against
Robert Tyler, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of
Dry Goods and Stationary,
Glafs and Queen's ware,
Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin and Bolea
French Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,
Madeira,
Sherry, and
Old Feneriffe
Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Alpice,
Mustard,
Mace and Cloves,
Brunstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder and Logwood.

20

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.
Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skilletts, Spades and Shovels,
Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards
Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,
English and Dutch Scythes,
Brushes of various kinds,
Nankeens,
Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,
Women's Silk do.
Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes.

With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of **MERCHANDIZE**, consisting chiefly of the following articles.

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Turn Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Casimeres & Swansdown—Mens' Jacketing, Womens' and Children's Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.



FOR SALE

382 1-4 acres of LAND with a good log House, and about fifty acres cleared, in Clarke county, including the Ferry & Ware House (known by holder's landing.) Also 700 acres of the first quality, on the waters of Stoner, about six miles from Paris, Bourbon county. Also 120 acres on Lulbulgrud, adjoining the Old Fields, Clarke county. Also, the celebrated running horse **RODNEY**, (late the property of gen. Adair and Leonard Claiborne) with some valuable Mares and Colts.

I will take lands for pay in Henderson's grant, or any other place on the Ohio, from any person who may wish to purchase the above property. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, at the first mentioned place.

SAM. R. COMBS.

July, 1803.

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the county court of Montgomery, will meet at the house of Richard Crooks, on Flat creek, on the 23d day of August next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony to establish the calls of an entry, made in the name of Benjamin Fisher, of 500 acres on a treasury warrant, made the 20th June, 1780, on the waters of Flat creek, on the West side of said creek, to join Thomas Oak's pre-emption on the North, including two cabins; and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary, according to law. They will adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

RICHD. CROOKS.

July 30, 1803.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from hunting, fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing on my land on South Elk-horn; as I shall put the law in force against all those who disregard this notice.

ISAC WELLS.

July 29, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Bruth creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruth creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorvorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, }

January 14th, 1803. }

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.

THE principal surveyors in this commonwealth as well those who have been as those who are now in office, and have not settled one sixth part of the fees they have received, with the Transylvania Seminary or Transylvania University, are hereby requested to forward to the subscriber, such sums as they may have in their hands respectively, due to the University, without delay, and thereby prevent the painful alternative of giving notice, and moving against them. The law requires that statements be made on oath.

SAML. BLAIR, T. T. U.

Lexington, June 3, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
And for sale at this Office,

Price—50 cents.

A REPORT OF THE CASE,
NICHOLDS, &c. against WELLS,
Being the case of the County Court Pre-emptions.

Fayette County, Kentucky.

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of this board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste **LEVI TODD, C.B.C.**

The Subscribers to the
SWEETSPAKES,

To be run this Fall,

ARE requested to meet at the house of Mr. John Pofflethwait, Lexington, on the first Monday in September, in order to fix on the ground to run on, and close the subscription. The subscription paper will be in the hands of Major Waggon, with whom any person wishing to run a horse may enter at any time previous to said first of September.

Thomas Sibresbley.

Lexington, July 21, 1803.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.
JUNE TERM, 1803.

Robert Barr, complainant,
Against
Montgomery Bell & Daniel M'Vicar, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Montgomery Bell having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of the order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that it be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house.

A Copy, Teste
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.